EUROPE.

The Russe-Eastern Question in its Progress Toward War.

Sussia Arming and Diplomatizing from Warsaw to St. Petersburg and Berlin.

What the Old World "Lights" Say of the Situation.

Austrian Despatches on the Franco-Prussian War, the East and the Pepaey,

STANDER'S MANNERS AND OFFICE MODE.

Odo Russell and the Prussian Premier.

THE PRINCESS LOUISA'S BRID SMAIDS.

(ardinal Autonelli's Protest Against Italy in the Quirinal.

The Cunard mall steamship Abysanta, from Liverpool the 16th and Queenstown 57th of November, acrived at this port carry yesterday morning. The Abysidnia delivered our European files and corre-The English weekles to hand by the Abysania contain very claborate articles on the grand subjects of the hour-the it assa-E istern question, the Franco Prussan war, England's position for home detence in the event of the occurrence of a general European war, and the mone any and commercial con utions they were aff and by the existing condition of

affairs and the prospect of alterior complications.

The London Saturday R come replies to the "English sont mencalists w. o. th 1879 as in 1854, a e doing their u most to encourage a presumptuous advertion imposed on any State of defending its own coasts and harbors. A itustian Black Sea fleet has

coasis and harbors. A hus had black sea first has never been designed for defence. The Crimea would have long remained excluse from the presence of foreign armies I sebasto of and only been emberacised for the security of Odessa."

The London "peration has "good aspect of France. The French are fighting for a holde cause how, though it has replaced a mass thoroughly grobbe."

The Saturday Reviews a gassis that "rear of the consequences of her joining the German Confideration was proposly the strongest of the motives impelling bayaria to join at the no other way could havarian trade have found an easy mode of doing business, caulets for hiddestry and a constant market. And in ho other way could havaria have escaped being the areas of perpetual laring a account ed to and no between trassic and Austria and sed and an Red in every effort to astert pcinter acknowledges that wilh ten

The London Systemator acknowledges that with tender to batteries of artillery and one forther aren'd an where newly from the coast, preferentially above too ball or there hours, angland would be sale mount and "it that is all people want they may use as well leave Mr. Cardwell alone."

The London Leonomics from as that the war between France and Germany suspends the trade of he continent even hore than England's the trade of he continent even hore than England's and sends noting to Bertain for safe custody, "since in France to one can be sure of safety. But the Russian dailings suspends Erratha hands as much as the war, or it is thought that if there he a new war we said seeings onis in it, and it has no tendency to send a long hore. It is to be leared these causes of uncreasing will be to be a not a boson saferashly seamed. Nothing come he not absurd, either for inside of or England, than to go to wer on a mission of or England, than to go to wer on a mission of the safety of the safety and the formation."

omorphon."
The London Sacurday Review complains that the tree months allowed by the London Times to the overnment to place the defences in an efficient tate "nave more than elapsed, and annest months been done. I ven the small feinforceme Of the comments of the London daties of the 28th

November the following are the more pointed:-M. Granier de Cassagnae intends to publish a jour-nal at Brussels under the title of L'Echo as la Fait is stated that M. Rocnefort intends to resume

mblication of the *Lanterne*.

democrats in the German Parliament have resolved to vote against the war capenditure, on the ground that the war, originally a necessary and defensive one, is now one of conquest against the French republic.

ground that the war, orginally a necessary and decreasive one, is now one of conquest against the French republic.

The Francisticures obtained possession of a van rail of the greatest delicacles and the best liquois, which they say were intended for king William's table. It was brought into Line, is went as anoth read the greatest delicacles and the best liquois, which they say were intended for king William's table. It was brought into Line, is went as anoth read for the greatest of the army hospitals.

Among the smaller merchants of Russia, and indeed in middary citrues, also, the then prevails that Russia has continued to pay a heavy war inseminty to England and France, and that the specie of the country has disappeared in consequence.

The London Neces' correspondent who was at Mista an them with the Crown Prince of Saxony on the north of Paris says he is much reminded of the state of things at Metz. "dunizer, if a slower, is a surer and safer weapon than the cannon."

A man telegram states that a Garibaldian recruiting office was discovered in Prague, and immediately closed by the authorities.

The Freuch man balloon Egalité left the works at Vaugtraud, Pa is, on Thursday (November 24) morning at eleven of cock, and shortly after passed over the Prussian lines at St. Denis, Pierfellie, Complègne and St. Quentin, at an altitude of 2,600 meires. Over 5,00 rife shots were fired at the balloon, to which the limates replied by letting fall a large number of comes on the John and Officed de la Republique. The weather was magnificent, and the panorama included a was extent of country. The halloon fell near Louvan on Friday.

The Dubin Trisaman rejoices to think that America win act the pari of a binerica win act the pari of a boxile neutral towards England—and what that means a swarm of Alabamas may

WHAT THE OLD WORLD "LIGHT " SAY

War and the Rumors of War.

By the European mail of the 27th of November w have the following additional reports of the opinions of some of the more prominent public men of Great Britain on the war crisis, actual and prospective:-

of some of the more prominent public men of Great Brutan on the war crisis, actual and prospective:—

An colector to war with Russia, from a new point of view, appears in the person of Professor F. W. Newman and M. Newman maintains, in a letter to the London New., that it is very wrong of Russia to preak the Treat of Peris, and that we should be quite justified in 200g to war with ner to make her keep it, but we are ce it my under no obligat on to do so, the whole question is one of expediency. And it is not expedient, Mr. Newman struks, to fight, because the country would not support a war now, masmuch as no worthy object can be gained by it. For example, it is induced the war of 1854 as both a macional and a just one. Mr. Bright is wrong in thinking that the aristocracy sponed the war and that the people have since repented of it. Mr. Newman felt disappointed for a while, but in 186-20 the fruit appeared in the freedom of Haiy, which could not have been effected without the compulsory withdrawal of Russia from the arena; aiso the freedom of the serfs was an indirect consequence; the compulsory concessions of Austria to Hungary, and the union of Germany, could hardly have been without the Russan war. I believe (Mr. Newman says) that the popular instinct which forced it on—first in Turkey, then in England—was sound and wise.

Ser Edward Straches, on the other hand, maintains that "we have quetty admitted to ourselves" that we did no good by engaging in the Crimean war, or in the Syrian war before it. "In the docrime of the balance of power, as maintained by Lord Praimerston and M. Thiers, we have no longer any facth." The present terrible war in Europe is the final condemnation of the doctrine, and Sir Edward criges that we sould not engage in another simply hecause a foreign Power is insoletat. We blamed sitke the French government for going to war with Prussia for the sake of the balance of power and the Prench people for supporting them in doing so on account of the safes of the view of the prevented or pusi

we shall certainly not hold one selves bound ferever by the huminating treaty which no facesceing man doubts will be imposed on us by the United Powers of hussia, Germany and America."

"The war panic," says a Lendon Journal of November 25, "as we anticipated has much abated, and, besides, Mr. Mill end Mr. Frenic, the Duke of Cleveland, Professor Calras, Mr. E. A. Freeman and others have dared to take the unpopular sole. No doubt one Earl of Shartesbay is theoretically right when he notis up his hands in pions horror at the little secretical standard to treathers, but we would as her that earl Ruscell's advice, as to increasing our home forces, was acted on, so that we may be found ready for some yet great? Feneral hey, "hough for yath," o we shall probably tay ourselves open to the flishop of Carl le's recurse of exhibiting a grantling patint spirit."

The Hon, R. Bourke, M. P., and Lord C. Hamilton, M. P., addressed their constituents at Lynn No-

P. addressed their constituents at Lynn, No-aber 2. Both nonorable members strongly op-ed wany concession being made to Russia upon ie Black Sea question.
Mr. Hyde Chark has written to the London Times

a litter in which he considers the present situation of the boudholding public with regard to Russia. He remarks that the step Laken by the Russian government, come my in succession to the proceedings of the Austran government, raises a scrious gu stiturier the consideration of all parties interested, which is, low are governments to be bound? He cones to this conclusion.—

The settlement of the political question is material, as affecting the unarceist marginess of all States; but, under all circuitatances, if wit become necessary to exact more forms from all forceving Stries, even if we cannot obtain more rectanties. The present system, which has growing the property of the contribution of the present system, which they growed the force of the contribution of the contrib

REMARCK AND ODO RUSSELL.

(Versailles (Nov. 22) correspondence of London

Times.)
The first interview between Count B smarck and Mr. Odo Russell was, by the Chancellor's appointment, at one o'clock yesterday, at the Kanzlei, in the Rue de Pravence, and I believe it produced a very agreeable impression on both sides. No one can say what passed at the interview, but I am positive that Count Bismarck was quite pleased with Mr. Olo Russell, and that the latter gentleman came away with the most favorable impression of the great Warwick who makes and unmakes kings

Perhaps the question of the exportation of arms was discussed, and if it were approached with perfect temper by Count Bismar k i can only say he differs from his countrymen, who cannot speak for any of the perhaps the differs from his countrymen, who cannot speak for any of the perhaps the differs from his countrymen, who cannot speak for any of the perhaps the differs from his countrymen, who cannot speak for any of the perhaps the differs from his countrymen, who cannot speak for any of the perhaps the differs from his countrymen, who cannot speak for any of the state of the perhaps difference. Why don't yet some men to hold your guns at once?" And as to any argument based on the state of your own laws, it is astonishing how if the weight in fas, except in provoking stigmats and anathema. To my jurgment, the activity of the arms trade in Birmingham and the inherests of a few are very dearly purchased at the cost of the male excited against the whole mation in the mind of one or other beliferent. No daubt the law will be subject to revision later in the day, when the domand for arms is not so brisk. And when will that be file not the Eastern question upon us again the all its ugliness? I believe that Count Bismarck is can nearly pacific in his views; that he would, if Russia we eddaposed to alopt a friendly solution of the questions, work most strenuously to promote it. The Prus ian nation is practical. It will be found, I think that the Chancellor takes a broad cast over the file, starting from the proposition that the past was taken earc of the past—that there is no profit to be got from dieging in that valley of dry bones, and that whatevoursus us is the present and the future. To collect the connection takes and the future was taken earc of the past—that there is no profit to be got from dieging in that valley of dry bones, and that whatevoursus us is the present and the future. To collect the season of the Trans of 1855, count Bism rek would not be unlakely to suggest a conference even at Constantinos of Perhaps the question of the exportation of arms

COUNT BUEST'S VI.WS.

Two letters from Count Benst to Count Chotek were made public. In the second Count Benst says:—"I have made no secret of my conviction that the late treaty place! Russia in an unworthy position. Hence I was all the more pained that she should take such means to rid herself of the burden."

In the sitting of the delegation of the Hungarian oldet on November 25 Count Beust, in reply to a question, said "that it was not now good to speak either of war or peace, since disappointment on the subcett might so easily follow."

Count Beust promised to give further explanations hortly.

M. THIERS.

The semi-official Provincial Correspondence twits M. Thiers with the following passage from his "History of the Consulace and Empire."—"Prussia and Au tria had provoked Germany to an unjust war against the French revolution, and were vanquished. In accordance with the right of the victor, which is undoubted when the victorious Power has been the party challenged, France had made a conquest of the left cank of the Rhine." This, the German paper points out, is precisely applicable to the conquest of Alsace and Lorraine by Germany.

OPINION IN RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg Gazette says that Russia cannot withdraw her declaration, nor leave it without practical coasequences. Such a proposition from the English press compels her to pursue more actively than before the realization of the problem set before her. No one in Russia wisnes for war; but all classes would rather consent to war than to a huminating retractations before threats, unsupported by anything clse than references to the sanctity of a treaty directed against the country.

The St. letersburg semi-oficial Goloss, in reply to an article in the Times charging Russia with an intended breach of the Treaty of Paris, says that Russia scorned to modify that compact by forced interpretations, as has been so often done by her adversaries, but she openly denounced an agreement which had been violated by everybody else. Russia, moreover, would have had no objection to lay her grievances before a conference could she have hoped for redress.

The Goloss says it is impossible not to thank the Datty New for showing plainly what has displeased England in the Russian despatch, and it thinks there is not a government in Europe which would declare war—not on account of the substance of the Russian demands, but of the form in which they are expressed, Such a course, it says, would be childish and pitiable, and no real government should be found to adopt it.

GERMAN FEELING.

The North German Correspondent, in its latest number (November 25), has the following leading

number (November 25), has the following leading article:—

There is an important difference between the obligations to the Porte which have been undertaken by Engrand, France and Austria and those of the other Powers that signed the peace of Paris. In the preamble of the treaty, and in its seventh article, the independence of the Porte and the integrity of the Ottoman empire are guaranteed. The Cabinets of London, Vienna and Paris undertook further obligations, and for this purpose the treaty of the 15th of April, 1856, was concluded. According to the latter document the Powers which signed it engaged, net only in Article I., to support the independence and integrity of the Turkish empire, but, in Article II., to consider the violation of any supulation of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of March, 1856, as a casus belli. The great difference between these two treatices is obvious. Italy, Prussia and Russia have not, like the other Powers, guaranteed the neutralization of the Black Sea. They are not therefore affected by the question whether the steps taken by Russia to put an end to the neutrality of thesy waters term a cusus belli or not; as neither the integendence of the Porte nor the integrity of the Ottoman empire is threatened. Italy and Prussia, therefore, occupy the same position with respect to the Peace of Paris of the 30th of March, 1856, which is taken up by any Power that signs a collective treaty.

A Berlin mail telegram says, though a confident hope is expressed there that the Eastern question

A Berlin mail telegram says, though a confident hope is expressed there that the Eastern question will find a peaceful solution, it is believed that the idea of a Courges is not entertained by Russia,

Germany would be equally adverse to such a step, and would decline any discussion of her home against or of the present military situation. Up to the present time the idea of a Congress has not been mooted by any of the European Cao nets."

At the banquet in honor of the Crown Princess' birth by the Crown Prince of Prussia was, says the London Times' correspondent, exceedingly gracious to the English present, and "it could not but be gatifying to all the subjects of her Majesty the Queen if five could be made aware of the sentiments o his Royai Highness—her to the greatest throne in Europe non—and of the terms in which he spoke of the House to which they are so firmly attacked."

RUSSIA'S CLAIM.

A Good Deal Can Be Sald on Both Sides.

It is scarcely worth while, says the London Satur-

Tay Review, of November 26, to notice the conven-

tional statement that Russia, while disclaiming the

main obligation of the treaty, has not modified her

policy in the East. In a sense exactly opposite to

the ostensible meaning of the words the allegation is perfectly true. Lord Granville has conclusively shown that the claim of a right to repudiate a part of a treaty latally impairs the validity of the whole; and it must be remembered that the restriction which is now repudiated was the central condition of peace, and the principal result of the war. The immediate cause of the rupture between Russia and the Western Powers was the destruction of the Turkish nest in the harbor of Sinope. After a short interval of indecision the efforts of the allies were concentrated on the capture of Sebastop, and on the destruction of the fleet which lay in its harbor. Nothing could be more natural of necessary than the stipulation that the solitary achievement of the war should not be rendered barren or useless when Russia was compelled to sue for peace. The English sentimentalists who, in 1870 as in 1854, are doing their utmost to encourage a presumptious adversary, condemn as an auomaly the prohibitions imposed on any State of defending its own coasts and harbors. A Russian Black Sea feet has never been designed for defence.

* * * Some wisecres have lately combined a protest against war with Russia with a revival of the felle project of international arbitration; yet a nation may as easily refuse to comply with an award as to perform a specific contract. In 1855 the neutral Powers were in fact arbitrators; and if Austria was interested in checking Russian azgression, Prussia interfered as the profession for the cause which had rendered the war possible of necessary; but it the restriction had been imposed by a tribunal of Quakers extravagant peacemongers would protest against the foreible execution of the ladgment, we donn Bull believe that the claim is perfectly but it the restriction had been imposed by a tribunal of Quakers extravagant peacemongers would protest against the foreible execution of the ladgment, we donn Bull believe that the claim is perfectly reasonable and the demand perfectly just, whatever we may think of the manner in which that demand is made. Turkey with her fleet—ber fronciad menoiswar, commanded of the status of Russia, and should suggest to us the reasonableness of her desire to guard against such a caltunity. Nor are we disposed to be unwise and blind to the reasonablene was the central condition of peace, and the principal result of the war. The immediate

RUSSIA'S PREPARATIONS.

From Berlin to Warsaw-Woat was Seen or the Way-War Work in the City. Having made a journey from Berlin to Warsaw, ending November 23, a correspondent writes:-

untakely to suggest a conference even at Constants no by where a few sensible men stilling around at the control of the contro

once cross the frontie Vienna will have to look to herself; but it the Austrians commence by invading Poiand its inhabitants would rise to a man, and Warsaw once taken a bass of operations would be obtained for a summer march to Moscow. All the Russlan officers quariered in Warsaw are longing for war, and the whole feeling of the nation is intensely anti-Austrian. As for Enga d they say, "We do not care a bit about her. Lord Granville cas talk, but a Ministry with Bright in it will never fight, and then if Great Britain declares war what can she do?

A correspondent of the Baltic Gazette, writing from Warsaw says, in reference to the military preparations of Russia, that during the last cent weeks nearly every regiment has been provided with breech leaders, and in all garrisons the soldiers are continually exercised in the use of the new weapon. Men out on furious plays been called in to take part in theye instructions; bit hely, it is believed, will be allowed to return home when their period of muskerry exercises is completed. In the Baltic partors of itussia there is also great activity. A large number of Krupp gung were jarely shipped from Cronstaat, which are to be employed in doest defences. A second supply of similar guns is expected to be ready on the is! December. As to the navy, it has been resolved to introduce a few piece, which can fire eighteen shots a minute, and which is to be used in the defence of troops landing on hostile soil. A number of mitralleuses have also been obtained, and instructions are constantly given in their use.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Reinforcements by Maturity of the Popula-

Reinforcements by Maturity of the Population.

The Exchange News, of St. Petersburg, considers that about 736,000 persons will now (November) be added to the number of those who hitherto have been had be to personal military service. The increase, therefore, will be about three per cent, reckoning that number approximately at 26,000,000. For some time past General Fadyeer has been urging on the government the adoption of something like the Prussian military system, and at last he seems to have obtained a hearing. Just before the Franco-prussian war broke out he retired from the service, but before long it is likely that his name will become prominent in Russia.

AUSTRIA'S POSITION.

A Voluminous "Blue Book "-Imperial Relations to the Great Questions of the Day. A mail telegram from Vienna, of the 24th of No.

A mail telegram from Vienna, of the 24th of November, reports as follows:—

The Blue Book just published contains forty-four documents on the position of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy with regard to the present war, seventy-six on the Eastern question, thirty-six on the negotiations with the Pope and the Roman question, and three forther documents concerning Russia. The resume of the Blue Book particularly points out that the underlying causes of the Franco-Prussian war were this time more powerful than all mediatory efforts. Government could not hesitate in its resolve to remain neutral after having succeeded in its endeavor to secure for itself the most friendly relations in every direction. The government did not hesitate to warn the French gevernment, not leaving the latter any doubt in regard to the neutrality of the Austro-Hungarian government, which was in no wise incompatible with existing obligations. The Blue Book Inther mentions how the neutral powers agreed on the maintenance of their neutrality and the right time to intervene and to recommend moderation to the victorious Power and resignation to the conquered.

With regard to the Eastern question the Blue Book

ration to the victorious Power and resignation to the conquered.

With regard to the Eastern question the Blue Book touches upon the Turco-Egyptian duarrel, the settlement of which was materially added by the visit of the Emperor to Constantinopie and Egypt. Great satisfaction is expressed at the attende of the Prince of Montenegro at the time of the disturbances in the district of Cattaro and at the friendly relations with Servia and Roumania, where affairs are taking a turn at which the friends of law and order can but rejoice.

nurn at which the friends of law and order can but rejoice.

With respect to the abrogation of the Concordat, a firm conviction is expressed in the reissing of the Blue Book that, nevertheless, the interests of religion will be amply protected. Government had anticipated in the wish of all the Powers that disputes between the kingdom of Italy and the Pope should receive a peaceful solution. The government deeply deplored the circumstances which, not withstanding, had brought about a solution by force of arms. The Pope himself did not ask for the assistance of Austria. The Papal government metely expressed a hope that the Austro-Hungarian government would disapprove the invasion of the Papal States. This

proposal was declined, because the Austro-Hungarian government did not consider itself authorized to censure the line of action adopted by a foreign Power, in what that Power believed to be obedience to the nocessities of the satuation, as Austria would thus endanger her own authority and her friendly relations with Raly.

TH LOYDON 'CHANGE.

How Politics Influences the Money Market-Daily Fluctuations and Bewilderment-Paules and their Means and "Folly."

At the present moment, observes the London Economist of November 26, there is nothing to say on the money market which is not political. The market is so affected by two causes of suspense that almost nothing is done which can be helped, And it is important to observe the difference be-tween those causes. The war between France and Germany su-pends the trade of the Continent even more than ours, and sends money here for safe custody, since in France no one can be sure of safety. But the Russian difficulty suspends our trade as much as the war, for it is thought that if there be a new war we shall be belligereats if there be a new war we shall be bellightered in it, and it has no tendency to send money here. It does not create alarm among any people who have money to send; still less does it at all cause may be lef in the particular stability of England. The new cause of alarm is, therefore, far worse than that from which we have been suffering so long. The war between France and Germany brought us some good through the midst of more evil; a possible quarrel between ourselves and Russa does us as a commercial nation no good in any way, and the more idea of it does us great harm. Probably, therefore, the present causes of disturbance with for some time continue to impede the money market. The only hopeful feature is that in one respect the two causes counteract each other. So long as france resists as now Russia can have no hope from Prussia or Count Bismarck. They have their hands quite full, and more than full, aircady.

have their hands quite full, and more than full, already.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND THE STOCK EXCHANGE. For another week, says the Bullionss, the stock markets have been at the mercy alternately of gloomy and cheerful moods. Prices have been hastly run up and hastily flung down by the succession of rumors that the answer from Russia in reply to Lord Granville was not conciliatory, and then that it was all we coult wish. At no time, however, have stocks been quoted as low as they were at the drst announcement of the difficulty, and it is not unlikely that a great many of the purely fictuous statements put into circulation within the Stock Exchange have been merely devices to enable operators to get in and out of stock. The effect of what has taken place is probably to bewider undecided and easily-led persons. The hourly fluctuations day after day indicate that no small number of speculators are simply floundering about, first try-

what has taken place is process, to be conterfainted and easily-led persons. The hourly fluctuations day after day indicate that no small number of specializers are simply floundering about, arist trying this and then that plan to regain their position before the account which begins on Monday.

The London Fluancier remarks that panies are the golden opportunities of those great capitalists who form the back bone of the power of the city of London. Well supplied with ready money, possessed of credit to any extent, even at times of trouble, and backed up by imment-oforeign connections and ramifications, these firms buy up vast masses of stock at low prices and sell it again when the public mind has relevered its balance and the pressure has passed away. The loser is the weak speculative holder—the man who has bought what he cannot pay for, or who has paid for stock by means of berrowed money, putting the stock in the tustody of the lenders. The fail upon the market of an avalanche of "pawned" slock is one of the greatest causes of Stock Exchange collapses. This is now people are ruined. The londers of money become alarmed and want to back again. The "margin" or "cover" by which such loans are protected vanishes with the descent in the price, and the specialative holder is crushed. Were there no such borrowings, such heavy full in Stock Exchange prices would be impossible even with the worst news. Further illustrations thus afforded of the soundness of the maxim—one that ought to be printed in letters of gold, and placarded conspicuously in not a few places in the city—"were buy what you cannot pay for, and never sell what you cannot deliver."

BISHARCK AND NAPOLEON.

The Count Studying the Emperor. Whon Count Bismarck was Ambassa for of Prussia in Paris he laid himself out, says an English journal, to study the character of the Emperor, and sent to Berlin some remarkable despatches on his ambition, personal weakness, and intellectual froulties. He detected in him pelitical propositios and desires which he had neither the clearness of head nor the strength of will to execute. Count Bismarck systematically had himself out to flatter the vanity and the fancies of Napoleon, who thought himself a master in the art of statecraft. He affected a deierence for his political ideas which he was far from feeling, and assumed the manners of an hamble servant of Napoleon, who, he pretended to hinks, was alone capable of directing the anatrs of Europe. Sometimes his natural bluntness got the better of him and he indulged in a free loon of speech which set diplomatists aghast. "We" (the Prussians), he said, "are stronger than you are, for we can dash into a gigantic war without internal danger. Nothing would be easier than for us to let loose a million of men upon any of our neighbors."

In speaking thus Bismarck did hot so much intend to frighten the Emperor as to inspire him with a great respect for Prussia, and to drag him into an aliance which he hoped would be of the utmost importance in bringing Germany under the yoke of Prussia. ent to Berlin some remarkable despatches on his

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Princess Louise's Bridesmaids. Princess Louise's Bridesmalds.

At the marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorn there will be eight bridesmalds. Of these seven have aiready been chosen, viz.:—Lady Constance Seymour, danghter of the Marquis of Hertfort; Lady Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyll; Lady Florence Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond; Lady Florence Leveson Gower, daughter of the Duke of Sutherland; Lady Mary Butler, daughter of the Marquis of Ormonde; Lady Alber Fitzgeraid, daughter of the Marquis of Kildare, and Lady Florence Montagu, daughter of the Earl of Sandwich.

THE BASE COIN MEN OF NEW YORK. Driving a Trade in Europe-Hints for the

Driving a Trade in Europe—Hints for the Police.

A firm in New York (says the London Mercantile and Shipping Gazette of November 26) have forwarded printed circulars to many persons in England, offering to supply them with aluminium soverigns. They say that these base coins are "minted with the express design of circulating in Great Britain, being of such perfect execution and so admirably calculated, both as regards weight, color, sound and resistance to acid tests, to deceive the most accomplished experts, that their detection is almost beyond be bounds of possibility." The "aluminium of which they are composed is stated to have been "discovered in a vailey among the Rocky Mountains, and was at first mistaken, not only by the miners, but by dediers in the prectous metal, for pute gold. It was more than a month before its true character was discovered, for it was so much like pure gold that the difference could be detected only by its lighter weight." The price of these initiation sovereigns is annexed in the "strictly confidential circular," namely:—Two pounds for twenty, fity-three for five pounds, ten pounds for twenty, such pounds for 21s and fifty pounds for 550, "No more than 550 sovereigns will be sent at one time to any one person, for fear they might lose their pradence and pass them of too rapidiy, thereby causing suspicion, for they are so easily passed that some persons might get too greedy and overdo the business." The circular also contains directions how to send an "order for sovereigns" to a firm of tobacconists in Broadway, New York, who in the list of prices, also printed, which accompanies the "strictly confidential circular" are enclosed in envelopes of a yellow color, with two shree cent postage stamps on each.

MAPOLEON'S CORRESPONDENCE.

NAPOLEON'S CORRESPONDENCE.

The Prussian government has published another batch of the despatenes found at St. Cloud.

The earliest in date—viz., the 30th of June—is a telegram from M. Olivier to the Emperor:—'There was a warm debate to-day in the Chamber between Jules Favre and me respecting the army. Lebourf spoke well. Thiers intervened, apparently in our flaver, but I do not like being defended thus."

On the 7th of July, the day after the luke de Gramont's declaration, war was being actively prepared for, large orders for coal being given, yet on the 20th a telegram was sent from Meiz complationing that there was neither sugar, coffee, rice, brandy not said thore, and very little bacon and biscuit. The Third corps was to leave the fortress on the 24th for the frontier, but on the previous day the Stoze Commissary telegraphed that he had no hospital attendants, ambulance chests, field ovens or scales; that the supplies of hay, eats and biscuit were exhausted, and shalf field reserve rations could not be distributed. At Thionville the Fourth corps had not antended any motive hospite to France less that the supplies of hay, eats and biscuit were exhausted, and submit field reserve rations could not be distributed. At Thionville the Fourth corps had not any motive hospite to France in the nomination of Priace Leopoid, denied that Frim had applied to Count Bismarck for the King of Prussa's consont, on the 16th the Emperor asked the Munister of Marias to hand over to the army the twenty-five mitralluses he had constructed, and wished to know what orders the squadron which had just exhibited that the chief states of Europe have set their seals, would be an act of perfectly graphed to the Countess Montilo—'Thank You, dear grandmamna, for your despatch (f. e., the blessing bespoken for him by the Empress). I hope it will bring me good luck."

On the 16th the Emperor asked the Munister of him by the Emperos, it is a tradition of the crimany and processed the conded with the and overestimate of the countess Montilo—'Thank You, dear grandmamna,

be "very much pleased with its important rôle in this campaign."
On the 22d M. Ollivier wrote to the Bishop of Constantine, who had apparently offered spiritual cooperation in the war.—"Frayers, yes. Te Deums, no. Thanks for your letter."
On the same date the government gave orders that German residents should not be allowed to return home to serve as reserves or landwehr, observing that they would be protected by law if they continued to deserve protection. A fortaight later they were expelled.

ANTONELLI AND ITALY.

His Emlaence in Protest Aminst the Occupa tion of the Quirinal.
The following is the text of Cardinal Antonelli's protest against the occupation of the Quirinal by the Italian authorities, which we have aiready an-

nounced in the HERALD by cable telegram:-

protest against the occupation of the Quirinal by the Italian authorities, which we have already announced in the HERALD by cable telegram:—

[From the Stanze of the Valican, Nov. 9.]

To the attempts already committed by the government of Forence against the dominion of the Holy Sec, another one has just been added against the special property of the Roman Fontin.

General Lamarmora, by his letter, dated the 7th inst., imparting to the undersigned Cardinal Scoretary of State the unanimous decision of the Council of Ministers, taken after mature examination, that the Falazze on the Quirinal ought to be considered as belonging to the property of the State, engaged him to provide that the state saould enter into possession, by delivering the keys and by delegalling a person who should be present at the necessary formalities and at the Inveniory of the furniture and other objects there existing; to that effect he designated the following day and fixed the hour. It is really surprising that a Council of Ministers should set themselves up for judges to determine the right of other people's property and particularly that of a palace which belonging to the Roman Poutif, and being a residence of theirs, is called apostolle, which has for three centuries been their summer residence, and which for so very long a time has been consecrated to the use of the Goolayer and Apostolic secretaries.

The undersigned, feeling himself quire secure by the strong and irretragable arguments which permitted him to refute the demand, and fulfilling, besides, the duty of his office—for he is still Prefect of the fiely Apostolic Praleces—has not hesitated to declaration, and contrary to the issue at declaration, and contrary to the respect and preceptives of sovereignty and immunity, extraterritoriality and princely pre-emittence with which persons was to make the world believe one would surround the supreme cheef of the Chairch, General Lamarines of the Plance in the Odurhal, property of the Roman Penalis. Therefore the floly Father, not

The above circular made such an impression, and the public is so wont to see the Italian government ctally in the Roman question, that a very consistent rumor was spread throughout the town as to the projected abandonment of the Quirinal. The Official Gazette immediately gave a dementi to this in the

Some papers have announced that it has been decided to give up the occupation of the Quirinal. We are authorized to deciare that this news is without

The departure of the King, however, has evidently been delayed once more in consequence of these

SEIZURE OF TEN THOUSAND AMERICAN

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 26.]
The London Custom House quay and immediate neighborhood was the scene of muon excitement on Tuesday and yesteriay from the presence of a long array of Chapain & Horne's wagons delivering arms into the celears of the Queen's Warehouse. On Tuesday morning a despatch was received from the Liverpool Custom House, stating that they had forwarded to the Queen's Warehouse Keeper, London, 490 cases of arms, each containing twenty rines. These duly came to hand, and are now stored in the safe keeping of the crown. They are long Enfields, manufactured to the American government during their civil war by Messis, Colt, of Bartford, Connecticut, U. S. They were sold by the American government to Messis. Colt, and shipped by them to their London agent, Mr. Van Oppen, in the Wisconsin, from New York. They were landed at Liverpool, and suspicion having attached to them by the police that they were not not proposed that they were English marks, they were detained, and, bond having been given for £5,030, they are now in the custody of the customs authorities.

DION BSUCICAULT'S BANKRUPTCY.

There was a sitting for final dividend November 28 at the Court of Bankruptcy, London, under the old bankruptcy of Dion Boucleauit, theatrical manager, then described as of Brigaton, and lare of Hereford House, Brompton. The bankruptcy dates back as far as July, 1863, shortly after which time the bankrupt obtained his order of discharge. His liabilities were stated at £32,480, but proofs to the amount of £18,000 only were made against the estate. There had since been a dividend of 38, 4d, in the pound; and it was now stated that the assets in hand, about £1,000, would yield a further dividend of 18, in the pound. The usual resolution was passed.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Dundee (Scotland) Advertiser, in a review of the past seal and whale fishing season, says it has been remarkably successful. The cattle plague still exists in eighty-four places

of Eastern or German Lorraine. The adjoining province of the palatinate is tolerably free. The story that the Germans found in Metz a sum of 40,000,000 of francs, is declared by the North German Correspondent, of Berlin, a pure invention.

German Correspondent, of Berlin, a pure invention.

Arrangements have been made in Liverpool to endeavor to recover the specie in the American steamer Continental, lost on the passage from Mazatian to San Francisco.

Burmah, India, has the honor of furnishing geologists with a new mineral, its essential constituents being arsenic, from and copper, mixed with occasional sliver, lead and antimony.

The Colonelcy of the Eighteenth (English) Hussars has become vacant by the death of Sir Charles Routledge O'Connell. He was a General in the army, and a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem.

The traffic receipts of rallways in Great Britain

The traffic receipts of rallways in Great Britain during the week ending November 13, amounted to £839,645 on 13,835 inlies, against £777, 10 last year on 13,673 inlies, showing an increase of 162 miles and of £52,235.

The Journal de Rouen hears from Cairo "that Ismail Pacha, in case of aggression on the part of Russia, would furnish a contingent of 30,000 men to Turkey, with a portion of the Egyptian fleet and a large subsidy."

The receipt of the news of the French disaster at Sedan and the fall of Napoleon caused great excite-ment in the South African colonies. The German colonists at the Cape of Good Hope were most en-thusiaside.

thushstic.

The mineral statistics of the United Kingdom show a large increase in the quantity of coal produced last year. There was a total of 107,000,000 tons, the value of which was nearly £27,000,000 sterling. The production of the blast furnaces was represented by 5,500,000 tons of pig from.

stering. The production of the blast furnaces was represented by 5,500,000 tons of pig iron.

As a proof of the screecy with which Russian diplomacy is conducted, it may be worth while to mention (says the London Observer) that after Prince Gortenakon's noise had been despatched to London the Odessa Railway loan was introduced upon the St. Petersburg market, and was subscribed to five times the amount required.

Mr. Knatchbull-Higessen, M. P., addressing his constituents at Deal, Engiand, said he had never met his supporters when the crisis in English affairs was more serious. "We had lost in the French Emperor a faisiful silly, and, although it was the fastion to blame him for the war, he thought the Prussians were not faultiess, and that it was six of one and half a dozen of the other.

November 21 being the thritteth anniversary of the birthoay of her Royal of England and Crown Princess of Prussia, the event was marked at Windsor by the ringing of beits from the towers of the Chapei Royal of st. George and the parish church of St. John. The customary salutes were also fited.

Professor Cairnes, in a letter to the London News, declares that "for England to accept the charge of enforcing single handed, or even with the help of such Powers as Austria and Turkey, a treaty to which all the chief States of Europe have set their seals, would be an act of perfectly gratuitous Quixotism, more especially as it is admitted that the substance of the Russian demand, or something tantamount to it, must be conceded.

It is a tradition of the Crimean war, mythical or not, that the Emperor Nicholas declared on his

RECOGNITION OF DEITY.

The Proposed Religious Amendment to the Constitution.

Session of the Orange County National Reform Convention at Newburg-Addresses and Resolutions.

On Wednesday afternoon and evening a convention of the currens of Orange county in favor of in-corporating in the constitution of the United States what is known as the "religious amend-ment" was held at the Opera House, Newburg. The attendance of the clergy and latty of all denominations was very large. Rev. Dr. Forsyth, of Newburg, was chosen president of the convention. In assuming the duties of chairman he said that immediate success was not anticipated for the movement, but that the great majority of the people would be found to be in favor of it, and that it would ultimately succeed. He quoted Washington's views in regard to the recognition of God in the affairs of the infant republic when the war of the revolution was riging.

Rev. T. P. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the National Reform Ass. ciution, addressed the convention, giving a statement of the objects sought by the promoters of the movement, showing how they could be secured and what would be the practical results of the adoption of the proposed amendment. This nation, he said, was in no danger of BECOMING TOO RELIGIOUS;

the danger was the other way-that it would be too much influenced by the sceptical spirit of the age. There was no danger that the movement would tend There was no danger that the movement would tend to produce a union between Church and State; the whole current of the nation's sentiments and feellings was in the opposite direction, and there was little cause to lear that this country would be saided with any of the exploded sectarian establishments of the Old World. He discussed at some length the question of the Drivine chain to the formal recognition of a nation in its organic law.

The next speaker was Rev. Whilm in H. Gleason, of Newburg. He explained and contrasted the two theories of government in vozue—the exclusively numan and what might be called the divine-human.

"DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS,"

numan and what might be called the divine-human. The

"Divine Right of Rings,"
he said, was only the tracid a of government exaggerated and carried to excess. It was based upon the recognition of God as the source of governmental authority; but those who bore rule under it had made it the clock for all kinds of abuses and villanies, and there had been in consequence a rebound in the opposite extreme—to the exclusively human theory of government—and the idea that society was nothing but a compact of individuals for material and not moral purposes gained ground. This theory was cruically examined by the speaker and shown to be inconsistent with man's high destiny as a moral and spiritual creature, who was to exist "long as eter at ages roll." When our constitution was framed many of the fathers of the republic were under the the infineero of this infinitive of human society and government, and it was not strange that they omitted a recognition of the Divine Bettle in that instrument. The speaker endeas over to refute the various objections orged against the movement, and combated the Roman Caubolic idea of government, as combated the Roman Caubolic idea of government, as centify propounded by distinguished preintes of that denomination, in view of the lathan eccupation of Rome and degradation of the Holy Father from histemporal sovere gaity.

Other speakers at the afternoon session were Mr.

propounded by distinguished preinter of that denomination, in view of the Italian occupation of Rome and degradation of the Holy Futher from histemporal sovereignty.

Other speakers at the afternoon session were Mr. H. A. Jones and Rev. George S. Bishop.

In the evening Mr. James W. Taylor, of Newburg, was the first speaker. He said that the only ones who would object to the add too of the amendment recognizing God as the source of government, Jesus Christ as the Head of the nation and the Bible as the nation's guide in the path of right were infidely and desses. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand citizens were in favor of the This was a land where the majority ruled, and the minority—small and insignificant as they were in this case—had no right to Comptain. Besides, the amendment would not work harm even to this small minority. During the recent war nobody was found brazen enough to cry out against the government in appointing ge eral fast days in the times of disaster to the national arms; all were ready to obtain help from whatever quarter then and by the employment of whatever means. The nation was really a Christian nation, though it was not so "moninated in the bond." The speaker believed not only in "practicing what your preached," but in the converse of this—preaching what you practeed. The amendment would preciain to the nations of the world that we were a Christian people.

Addresses we e also made by Rev. Dr. Wakeley and Rev. Mr. McAllister. The latter referred to an interview which a national reformer recently had with the ed tor of a New York dauly. Said the editor, when asked to lend his aid in the agitation of the question of national reform, "This religious amendment is

AS DEAD AS A DOOR NAIL,
and we don't near anything more of it." The speaker th

cline to take the usual oath on the Bible, and by simply "affirming," would be fully qualified, under that constitution, to take his seat as Chief Magistrate of the nation. And yet, as the laws in many of the States now stood, the evidence of such a man would not be received in any of their courts of justice in cases where dollars and cents were involved. Resolutions in favor of the religious amendment were adopted, and the Orange County National Reform Society, auxiliary to the National Association, was organized by the election of officers, adoption of constitution, &c. Mr. James W. Taylor was chosen president, and a number of vice presidents and secretaries from the several towns of the county were elected.

HAYTI.

Revolutionary Movement in Hayth. HAVANA, Dec. 3, 1870.

By the way of St. Domingo news lately received

indicates that great agitation is reigning in that republic, a revolutionary movement being imminent in Port au Prince.

It is stated that in the north of this republic a revolutionary movement against the government of Nissage has already broken out, and that the garrison of Cayos is seconding it.

WHO MAKES THE PROFIT ON COAL.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Dec. 8.]
A leading coal firm of this city, during the early part of the present year, when the price of coal was considerably higher than it is at present, entered into a contract with the government at Washington to supply the various army offices in the Eastern Department with the best quality of Lehigh coal at the rate of four dollars and seventy-live cents per ton of 2,240 pounds, said coal to be haused to and stored in the ceilars of the officers of the army entitled to receive it, at the above price. We are informed that the firm compiled with the terms of its contract with considerable profit.

At the auction sale held in New York last week of Scranton coal, the price fell far below the rates which had previously prevailed, and they were far below these paid by the government for the supply of the article to the army.

The best Lehigh coal we daily see advertised as remarkably cheap at seven dollars and hity cents per ton of 2,240 pounds, but to this price must be added the cost of storing it in ceilars, which is, on an average, about fifty cents, making the price charged small buyers eight dollars per ton by many dealers.

Taking the price charged to the government, and the returns of the New York sales, any retailer is now making a profit of not less than three dollars per ton on every ton sold by him. If coal were an article of simple inxury, one that the very rich alone bought from choice and not necessity, such a profit might be defended in some sort of lashion; but as it is one of the standard necessities of hying, as much among the poorest as the richest, the extortions of the coal dealers cannot be defended in any way.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

Wallingford, Conn., is to have a newspaper. C. M. Hobart has left the lowa City Tribune.

J. W. Robbins has purchased a half interest in the Sharon, Pa., Times. Sharon, Pa., Times.

Ten prominent officials of the North Carolina State government were formerly printers.

The Warsaw Indianian gives thinely warning to members of Congress that it will not trouble itself to return thanks for public documents sent by them.

John Hodgson, editor of the Jeffersonian, at West Chester, Pa., is mentioned as a candidate for Au-ditor General. T. B. Handley has commenced the publication at McMinnytile, oregon, of a paper called the West Side. It will be devoted to local interests mainly.

Side. It will be devoted to local interests mainly. The two Nashville papers are quarrelling about their circulation. The Union and American says its is 17,000 and the Banner's 13,000, while the Banner's 13,000, while the Banner's 13,000 will cover both.

The Marshalltown (Iowa) Times pudlishes a list of the names of persons who have received it and then refused to pay for it, and amountees that every one of them shall be sued.

Bob Ferrall, who has been doing the heavy editing on the Sacramento (Cal.) Reporter, has retired from that concern and resumed the editorial management of the Sonoma Democrat. Robert is a candidate for the democratio nomination for State Printer.

The Circinnal Enquirer learns that a morning

The Cincinnati Enquirer learns that a morning paper is to be started in that city which will devote itself exclusively to the editorial discussion of the Dent family and the dismenderment of the Red Stocking Base Ball Clute.